RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Religious Programme for the Present Sabbath.

HERALD RELIGIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Religious Notes, Personal and General.

Services To-Day.
Services will be held this evening in behalf of the Young Ladies' Christian Assocation at Rev. Dr. Rogers' church, Fifth avonue. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Rogers, John Holland and

Rev. Oscar Hugo will preach this afternoon in the

eventh avenue United Presbyterian church. Rev. P. L. Davies will preach this morning and

evening in the Berean Saptist church.

Rev. James Freeman Clark, of Boston, will preach this morning in the Church of the Messiah on the subject of "Christ the Light of the World," and in the evening on "The Atonement."

Divine services will be held in the Catholic Apos

one church this evening. Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell will preach this morning

d evening in All Saints' Free church, corner of Benry and Scammel streets. Services will be held in the Chapel of St. Chrysos.

tom, Seventh avenue, at seven, eight and half-past ton A. M., and half-past seven P. M. Rev. Frederick M will preach at nait-past ten. Rev. Dr. Beilows will deliver a discourse this evening in All Saints' church, Fourth avenue and ieth street, on "Free Inquiry in Religion."

Rev. Chauncey Giles will deliver the third of his octures on "Genesis and Geology" this evening the New Church house of worship, East Thirty Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach in Steinway

Hall this morning on "The Great Example," and in the evening will deliver the second lecture in his curse to young men. Rev. A. T. Hoyt will preach this morning in the

all chapel of the New York University. Rev. Dr. Ewer will preacn this morning and evenng in St. Ignatius' church. In the evening he anglican Worship in its Visiole Form."

The Rev. Father Mooney will deliver a lecture in Bridget's church, corner of avenue B and th street, this evening. The subject will be "A Visit to Pompen and the Holy House of Loretto.' the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East

mes of St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dub-Rev. Dr. Barnard, President of Columbia College, rill preach in Christ church this morning, and Rev.

Fourteenth street, this evening on "The Life and

Dr. Osgood in the evening. The third of Rev. J. M. Pullman's discourses on Things Pertaining to this Life" will be delivered in the Church of Our Saviour this morning. Even-

Father Lynch, of Queenstown, Ireland, will give his farewell lecture this evening in Cooper Institute. Subject—"Union and Disunion; or, Voices from the

Rev. John Love, Jr., pastor of the Calvary Baptist burch, Albany, will preach his farewell discourse in the Antioch Baptist church this evening.

Rev. Dr. Flagg will preach morning and evening in the ball corner of Fifty-fifth street and Third

Rev. Mr. Sweetser will preach in the Bleecker Universalist church this morning on "Jesus at the Wedding Feast," and in the evening on "Universalism and Unitarianism-Their Points, Agreeeent and Difference."

Bev. C. S. Harrower will preach morning and

evening in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Dr. Merrill Richardson will preach morning and evening in the New England Congregational Rev. Morgan Dix will this evening deliver the

aird lecture of his course in Trinity Chapel. His subject will be "The Religious Training of the

Rev. Charles F. Lee will preach this afternoon, Objekering Hall (Fifth Universalist church) on "The Dying Prayer of Christ,"

op Snow will discourse in the University this ernoon on "The Close Connection Between the of Popedom and the Second Coming of Christ." Alecture will be delivered this evening in Lyric Hall, by Laura Cuppy Smith, of California, on "The cial Problem Reviewed, Fashionable Morality Exposed—The Woman Side of the Fisk Tragedy."

Mrs. Emma Hardinge-Britten will give her closing

"The Assumption of the Immaculate Virgin. ture this evening on the above subject in the Opera Hall of Tammany Building, East Fourteenth street, The date of the institution of the festival of the Assumption is unknown, but it is mentioned as having been celebrated with great solemnity as Latin Churches, and has been universally observed throughout the Catholic world to the present time. The subject must prove one of interest to our Catho-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The "new departure" of "Father" Bradley to the Roman Catholics will prove, of course, a "nine days' wonder" in certain religious circles. Many a homily (public or private) will be discharged against the "Tractarians," "Puseyites," "Auglo-Catnolics," "Ritualists" or "High Churchmen" in the Episcopal Church. It is but just to state that the school erred to under these designations is far from ng of one mind on certain minor points. Some, like the departed "Father," take the Church of Rome the departed "Father," take the Church of Rome for their model; and it is by no means improcable that there will be further secessions from the ranks of these Latinizers ere long. But the great majority of Catholic Churchmen are of another mind, and look to the faith and justice of the Primitive Church for guidance, as now exemplified in the Boly Eastern Church. They abnor Ultramontanism—its Papal supremacy and infallibility, its "Phioque," Wafers, communion in one kind, enforced celibacy, Latin mass, &c. No prominent man of this school ever went over to Rome except Palimer, of Magdalen College, and the cause of his secession has ever been a mystery. They are loyal to their own communion, and expect to die as they have lived. If driven out they would seek a home in the Greek Church, not in Rome. But two or three in England have gone over to the Eastern Church and one in this country since returned—men of no account, owing to their insignificance and worthlessness. The departure of such men as Bradley will only serve to strengtuen the position of the "Greek" party in the Episcopal Church—a party which was measure to strengtuen the position of the "Greek" party in the Episcopal Church—a party which was monided into sangle by the example and the researches of the Rev. E. S. Fionikos, the learned author of "christendom's Divisions." The wide circulation of the likital D and its uniform fairness and imparitiality in religious matters induce me to offer to your columns this brief protest on behalf of those who would regard any imputation of alliance win "infallible" Rome as the grossest Insult which could be offered to them.

JOHN ANKETELL, Preshyter of the Diocese of Western New York.

Beidgeport, Conn., Jan. 25, 1872. for their model; and it is by no means improvable

Rev. Mr. Bradley and Ritualistic Episcopa-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-As a means of disseminating religious intelligence the HERALD has so fully established its usefulness that no person can be blind to the induence it has some to exert upon the religious thought of the day. The plan, too, of allowing different schools of opinion a chance to be heard in your columns, seems to work admirably, and I wish to take advantage of this leature of your system to give expression to the feelings of an Anglican Catholic upon the recent

That gentleman has given to the public a defence of his course, which, while it shows his sincerity, es great injustice to the position of Catholics in he American for, as it is known in law and usage, American (or, as it is known in law and cauge, Protestant Episcopai) Church. The first radical error of the gentleman, held, he states, while ne retained us former giannee, lay in assuming the American rich to be in a seate of schism. Now, only schismatic body in the community is a slonary body known as the Roman catholic irch, inasmuch as it is the only regularly organity body of pianopa. Pricets and descens which

whose team is a Calminist of the result of the delenoe, and that the existence of any national rich is dependent upon the very beck or nod of Bishop of old Rome, is one of those arrogant as putions for which Rome is famous, but agains of the existence of the Greek, Russian, English sumptions for which kome is famous, but against which the existence of the Greek, Russian, English and American churches has been for conturies a high protest. Besides, this charge of schism, which would be in itself sufficient were it not so utterly felse, the reverend gentleman refers to the asserted irreverence of a number of prelates at a encharistic celebration in Saltimore during the late Council of the Church (a story bearing the marks of faschood on its face), together with the views of one or two bishops as to the authority of the Episcopate, which he couples with the expressions of the pastoral and the declaration of the House of Bishops, to prove that the American Church is as heretical as he assumes it to be schismatic. No person is more fully aware than Mr. Gradley himself that (1) the Church is not responsible for the sacretomings or private opinions of individual bishops; that (2) the pastoral letter is in no proper sense a definition of faith, and that (3) the declaration, so far from committing the American Church to any definition of a point of faith, was simply the expression of an opinion that certain words of a certain prayer were not there used for a specified purpose—a most harmless thing from any point of view. Had the House of Bishops ventured to deline a dogma, than which nothing was farther from their thoughts, we might have looked for error in their judzment; for—need to be stated?—the American Church neither is nor pretends to be infallible.

Now, as an Anglican Catholic, I do not approve of the sentiments of the pastoral

stated?—the American Church neither is nor pretends to be infallible.

Now, as an Anglican Catholic, I do not
approve of the sentiments of the pastoral
letter, and trust that hereafter when the
bishops wish to promulgate anything more
dogmatic than a transcription of the Sermon
on the Mount, and which may yet be signed by
Bishops Cummins and Which may yet be signed by
Bishops Cummins and Which may yet be signed by
Bishops Cummins and Which may yet be signed by
Bishops Cummins and Which may yet be signed by
Bishops Cummins and Which may the doctrine of
the Trimity, when their opinion would be really
valuable, and remember that the theneys and
Tyngs are not the only types of caurchmen provided with tender consciences, albeit no petitions
are presented on our behalf for alternate bursaes
to humor individual fancies. As to our right
reversed diocesan and the Presbyterian minister, so
far from agreeing with Mr. Bradley. I should be glad
of whatever seet, komanist, Baptist, Methodist or
Presbyterian, flocking to the church to supply
their lack of what in many cases they alone need—
spiritual instruction and efficacious sacraments.

Another count in Mr. Bradley's indictment is the
comparative disuse or one of the minor sacraments,
viz.. unction. Here he pauses to annihilate a main
of straw of his own construction by attacking
views of that ordinance notoriously rejected by
every Anglican Catholic. As for the reverend gentleman's text and his comments thereon in reference to supremacy and infalibility, it may be
broadly stated that no position is tenable which
does not admit the possibility of usurpations by
the Papacy and the forfeiture thereby of a primacy
before conceded, even were wet o admit, what many

cere to supremacy and infallibility, it may be broadly stated that no position is tenable which does not admit the possibility of usurpations by the Papacy and the forfeiture thereby of a primacy before conceded, even were wet o admit, what many deny, (1) that the Rock was Peter, not Christ; nor the truth stated, (2) that he alterwards became Bisnop of Rome, which is not historically true, and (3) that his successors have ever been endued with the same powers. The absuranty of Mr. Bradley's attempt to prove that the Council of Chalcedon acknowledged the Papal supremacy by the words he has quoted is only equalled by that of his defence of Infallibility—a doctrine so utterly indefensible that no student of the past who has read Herr Dollinger's exposition of its historical bearings, no Bible reader who believes the truth of the bacred Record, no man of ordinary sense, whose powers of intellectual deglution do not make him a kind of theological anaconda, can take it in. And yet we may believe that there is a Providence even here. Quos Detis vuit perdere, &c., and certamly no method can be pointed out more likely to disgust all candida and clear thinking men with the absurd pretensions of the Bishop of Rome than that of brinking it so directly in collision with the conclusions of Church history. Let us nope that our young theologian whose lack of information concerning the Church he has deserted is evinced by his statement that the Anglican Church admits but four ecomenical councils, and his discovery that Bishop activaine is the presiding bishop of the American Church, may, upon a closer acquaintance with the spirit and teachings of Romanism, imitate the examples of Flourises and others and return from a state of heresy and schism to the Cathono Church, which, in these states, whatever its defects, is Catholic without being Romanism, imitate the examples of Flourises and others and return from a state of heresy and schism to the Cathono Church, which, in these states, whatever its defects, is Catholic without bein

usation Murders and the Catholic Church

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The severe silence of the Catholic Church has often been to us a subject of admiration. When her most cherished doctrines are attacked from the pulpits of her "dissenting brethren," in language as virulent as its consequences are sometimes violent, rarely a word of complaint—never of retaliation rarely a word of complaint—never of retaliation—escapes her. But on reading your report of last Sunday's pulpt proceeds we were fairly in love with that old charitable institution. Surely, we said, if there be a church of Christ upon earth, "it is this, it is this." For it seemed something more than mere instinct that withheld her from indulging in the great Fisk sensation on last Sunday. And yet, if we call to mind how sorely sae must have left, some months ago, the attack of "that regiment which Fisk had to do his bidding" on a defenceless crowd of her people, she might, perhaps, he able to "show cause" for a little billous invective.

We coniess here that she has taken a chivairous reveage; worthly her history of forbearance; and, if we know human hature, her silence will breach more "peace and good will to men" than all the sermons if) that adorned the Heralio of Monday.

It is more than probable, too, that the parsons profited more than the priests of the only virtue accredited to Fisk. We remember once having our attention called to a simple but significant fact which made us blush for the bigotry of our fellow countrymen. A white and a colored minister were permitted to pass soot

often been regaled with attacks on the "abomi-ns of Popery," but, in all candor, we believe

the control protes, equally well known to be placed to be placed by the control present with misting or not. We have other hor regulard with antickes on the "butter of have other hor regulard with antickes on the "butter of have other hor regulard with attacks on the "butter of have other hor regular with an interest and the other characteristics of the "butter of his placed by the protection and canonisations are more composition," of the protection of a postessor, when the protection of the protection of a postessor, when the protection of the

out wealthy to the most abject. Whole imbering from three to seven or eight, it ought to Jesus. Nearly all the busines e place are said to be under the manic gs of the Spurt, many of whom have bee e visitation of grace, brought to the Lam

De Mortuls Nil Nisi Bonum. out the greatest of all is cnarity." RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE REV. MR. WILLIS
BY CAPTAIN SAM WHITING. In the busy Empire City, ere the New Year week had run, In a lordly Broadway mansion a dark, murd'rous deed was done. A young man, the "Prince of Erie," widely known through out the land, In the prime of manhood periabed by a feet assessin's head In the prime of manhood perished by a foul assassin's hand-One whose greedy thirst for lucre by a fierce revenge wa

Little boots it here to publish all the story of the life, Which began, progress'd and ended full of passion strife; Cruel tongues are now recounting all his errors, all his shame. Seeking, by all sorts of scandal, the dead Colonel to defame, Heedless that he had some virtues which irradiate his name. emost of his flerce maligners stands a se called "priest of those conceited parsons who protend to wield His And who deal out "hell and brimstone" with an unction sad

back,
Whore unsteady feet had wander'd far from God and Wisdom's track;
Quite regardless that to sinners, such as ne thus stricken

True as any of the stories published in religious tracts, How this weak and erring sunner, horl'd into a bloody grave, Was not altogether foolish, was not altogether knave— For his heart had often led him some poor starving wretch to

Who had been the nine days' wonder of our great immoral

Christ himself had fully offer'd, not the cross alone but

To his aged parents tender, to the friends that lov'd him true To the poor a benefactor—"kindest that they ever knew"— To the penniless musicalan, strugging in a toreign land, Giving counsel and assistance with an open heart and hand-Ah my plous Mistey Willis, shall not this poor record stand

Stand? Oh! yes, when thou art lying 'neath the valley's arthly clod, When, with him so grossly slandered, you appear before your clod, Then this truth will be apparent—that of all His blessings For which poor humanity has so thirsted and so striven, First and best is charity—here on earth, up there in heaven SPUYTEN DUYYLL, January, 1872.

Religious Personal and General Notes Rev. O. A. Lyman, D. D., Presbyterian, of Cleve-ind, Onio, died on the 19th inst. of paralysis. Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church of Pittsburg, died on the 13th inst.

A movement has been started in Spain for a national Evangelical Church. Nearly a hundred priests have taken part in it. The subject of reviving the New York Baptist State Convention and making it independent is favorably received by a number of pastors,

The Observer says the religious papers of all denominations are earnest in their rebuke of Dr. Eetlows for his liberality in the Liberal Christian toward Mr. Hepworth.

Rev. William B. Marsh, of the Presbytery of Cleve-land, Ohio, has accepted an invitation to supply the Presbyterian church of Huron, N. Y., and has entered upon his labors there with encouraging

Among the sermons delivered on the occasion of the recovery of the Prince of Wales few were more remarkable for eloquence and pure piety than that preached by the Rev. H. Victor Macdons, M. A., in St. Paul's church, Kilourn, near London, on the 17th uit.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE.

Hebrew Veneration for the Dead-Fisk's De tractors Mildly Rebuked by Dr. Vidaver. In their progressive reading of the law this con gregation yesterday got as far as the thirteenth chapter of Exodus, which gives some account of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses and refers in touching language to their carrying the bones of Joseph up with them. This was the subject of the Doctor's discourse, and it was based upon the nineteenth verse of the chapter-"And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him: for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel, saying God will surely visit you; and ye shall carry up my bones away hence with you." The words of the text, said the rapbi, are like

APPLES OF GOLD IN PICTURES OF SILVER. Two great personages are brought together to our notice here, namely—Moses and Joseph—and we are at a loss to know which of the two great luminaries to admire most. Joseph, the pet and idol of his father's household, sold into Egyptian slavery, but father's household, sold into Egyptian slavery, but aimid all his trials and vicus-itudes still clinging to the faith of his fathers and the worship of his father's God, and still maintaining his affection for his brethren and his father's house. Elevated almost to the lighest place of honor in the realm of Egypt he maintains the same humble trust and faith. And on his dying sed his noble virtues surround him like a balo of glory and peace. Imagine what an affecting scene that was around the death bed of that prince of Israel and of Egypt, without whom no man could lift hand or foot in all the land of Egypt, so absolute was his authority. But now that his soul was about to depart to God who gave it, he called his brethren about him, and having prophesied that God would surely visit them and bring them up again to their own land, he made them them up again to their own land, he made them swear that they should carry his bones up with them, and now, as they left the house of bondage, in haste though it was, they remembered his dying request and their sacred promise to carry away his bones to that land where they might mingle with And now look for a moment at the other char-

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Semmannual Examination and the Inquisitorial Frogramme Prescribed for the Students-How "the People's College" Has Prospered in the Past and the Brilliant Prospects Before It for the Future-Necessity of an Increased Appropriation.

The present will be a busy and exciting week in the College of the City of New York. To-morrow commences the semi-annual examination. Of course there has been diligent preparation for some time past in its anticipation—the faculty in puzzling their brains to prepare the printed hedules of contusing questions and problems and the students in preliminary "CRAMMING"

for the terrible ordeal. It is no trifling matter. This fact is easy to be discerned in the prefernatural solemnity overshadowing the usually jubilant faces of the students in the abnormal "literary stoop" which they have just now, and in the universality Sicklied o'er with the nale cast of thought.

With many it will prove a pons astnorum they cannot pass—a formidable and lachrymal bridge of size and sighs combined. Those who have been once students will fully appreciate the situation. And this reminds us that there is one thing, however, that is not fully appreciated, and that is the present superior excellence of

THE PROPER'S COLLEGE.

We have here a young college, out possessing matured strength; a youthful athlete endowed with guant faculties. Under its new régime it has brown off its swaudling clothes and leaped to the full stature of a grand and dignified manhood. Im-

provement has been the order of the day. A degree of discipline has been infused into the management never known before. President Webb is rapidly making, in fact, this a second West Point. He lays down the rules, and every one must come squarely up to the mark. He shows no favoritism. Where once was chaos is now order. Where once the merest superficial attainments sufficed for a graduation there is now essential the most thorough and conthere is now essential the most thorough and confirmed scholarship. It is not to be wondered at that Columbia College, that ancient and dignified seat of learning, whose history and progress of our city, and from whose waits have gone torth some of the brigatest and most brilliant scholars, statesmen of the past century, should begin to look with jealous eyes upon this college. But while this is done, and under the circumstances is very natural, it is hardly the fair thing to attempt to depreciate the merits of this younger institution of learning. The fact is that the doors of the latter institution are

or learning. The fact is that the doors of the latter institution are

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES,
the poor as well as the rich, the sons of the humblest laborers and arthsans equally with inose of our metropolican millionnaires, which is not the case with Columbia College, the "open sesame" to whose hails of learning is wealth alone. This free-lom of access to all classes is the grandly striking leature of our city college. As the Free Academy it was founded for this purpose, and from this purpose—though its educational advantages have been greatly extended beyond what they were, and its curriculum made to cover as extended a range of studies as any college in the country—there has been no deviation, and it is to be noped there never will be. To enlarge upon the public benefits of such an instruction as this in our city in the opening that is thus afforded for poor young men of ability and ambition to enter the learned professions, from which class come mainly those who grasp the highest prizes, is unnecessary. It is only necessary to call the public attention to the necessity of having the APROPRIATATIONS FOR ITS MAINTENANCE proportionately increased according to its increasing wants. We are giad to know that the Board of

lention to the necessity of having the APPROPRIATIONS FOR ITS MAINTENANCE proportionately increased according to its increasing wants. We are gird to know that the Board of Trustees have a ready opened their eyes to the importance of an increased appropriation, and that at a late meeting of the board a resolution was adopted to ask an appropriation of \$150,000 for the support of the college for the current year. At present the law provides an annual appropriation of \$125,000 for this purpose, and it may be asked, my should such an additional appropriation of \$25,000 for this purpose, and it may be asked, my should such an additional appropriation of \$25,000 for this purpose, and appropriation of \$25,000 for this purpose, and it may be asked, my should such an additional appropriation of \$25,000 for this purpose, and the maximum of the past five years. It is but right that the people should be informed of the state of affairs as they exist in their lavored college. In the first place, then, it is to be borne in mind that at the time of the past five passage of the law which established the College of the City of New York, in 1800, there were upon its rolls 788 students. At present there are enroide los names. Another important point is that, in keeping up with the progress of the times and the demand for scientific research which has pressed upon the attention of the increary institutions of the Country, the college authorities have been gradually increasing the appointment of instructors in connection with the Introductory Department, thus necessitating the appointment of instructors in connection with the Introductory Department, thus necessitating the appointment of instructors in ting the appointment of instructor to those employed in the regular co m. And then, again, the partial separ-teroductory class from the curriculum. And then, again, the partial of the introductory class from the college proper, so long urged upon the trustees and ane faculty; the erection of a new building for that class, on the grounds adjacent to the college oulding; the appointment by the trustees of a principal for the new pointment by the trustees of a principal for the new

the erection of a new outsiding for that class, on the appointment by the trustees of a principal for the new department (a position not contemplated in the original plan, and which entails an expense of \$4,750, to be paid out of the college appropriation); the enlargement of the course of studies in the introductory Department as well as in the lateroductory Department as well as in the College proper, are all sources of increased expense, as may be readily seen. It must also be borne in mind, in this connection, that the expenses of apparatus, text books, stationery, exhibitions, &c., forming a very considerable proportion of the COST OF COLLEGE SUPPORT, and which in other colleges are borne by the students themselves, are paid for out of this appropriation, and the rapid advance in science and art renders necessary the constant purchase of additional and more improved apparatus and the kindred accessories to a liberal education. Finally, as already stated, it must be remembered that the college is the people's institution, the last and highest advance in the public school system, and it should be made as efficient as its founders have a right to expect it to become. Though we must watch with a jealous eye the manner in which those who are its trustees execute their trust, we are not to allow it to fail in its great progressive work for want of means adequate to its support. Meantime the college has done and is doing all it can with the appropriation allowed it. The laculty, from President Webb down, are all thoroughly efficient men, and bring to their respective spheres not only a labored real to reach the highest possible executence, but a determined ambition to make the institution second to none in the country. The following is the PROGRAMME OF THE EXAMINATION:

MONDAN, JANUARY 28.

**Senior Class, room III—spherical Astronomy; Professor

Senior Class, room 12—Spherical Astronomy; Professor Junior Class, room 13—Physics; Professor Doremus, examiner.

Sophomore Class, Drawing room—Calculus and Logic;
Processors Docharty, Huntaman; tufor Fisher, examiners.
Freebman Class, Chapel—American Liferature and Natural History; Professors Barton, Draper; tutors StratforBurnet, examiners.

Introductory Cass—French, Latin, German; tutors Fabre-Introductory Cass—French, Latin, German;

Burnet, saminers.

Introductory Cass—French, Latin. German; tutors Fabregou, Tiscail, Kouerts, Friston, Hutten, examiners.

TUESDAY, JANOARY 30.

Senior Class, room 12—French, Spanish, German, Latin; Professors Roemer. Morales, Werner, Herbermann, examiners.

Junior Class, room 13—Metaphysics, Professor Huntsman, examiners. Supproducts, room to—stephysics, Professor Huntsman, examiners.
Sophomore Class, Drawing room—English Synonyms, Professor Barton, tutor Fisher, examiners
Freshman class, Chapel—Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying; Professor Doobarty, tutors Sheidon, Godwin, Roberts, examiners.
Introductory Class—Drawing and Natural History; tutors Knoz, Stratford, Abbe, examiners.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.
Jantroductory Class—Bookxeeping and Phonography; tutor Walworth, examiner.

THURSDAY, VERRUARY 1.
Senior Class, room 12—Chemistry; Professor Doremus, examiner.

examiner.
Junior Class, room 13—Analytical Mechanics; Professor Compton, examiner.
Sophomore Class, Drawing room—French, Spanish, German, Lauis, Greek; Protessors Roemer, Moraios, Werner, Herbermann, Spencer; into Fabregou, examiners.
Freshman Class, Chapel—Descriptive Geometry; Professor Koerner; tutors Woolf, Knox, examiners.
Introductory Class—English; tutors Fisher, Burnet, Abbe, Dougherty, examiners.

Dougherty, examiners.

Sentor Class, room 12—International Law; Professor Funisman, examiner.

Junior Class, room 13—English Literature; Professor Barton, examiner.

Sopomore Class, Drawing room—Drawing; Professor Korner, examiner. Sophomore Class, Drawing room-trans;

Koerner, examiner,

Freshman Class, Cappel—French, Spanish, German, Latin,

Grest; Professors Koemer, Morales, Werner, Herbermann;

Spencer; tutors Fabreagou, Install, Roberts, examiners.

Introductory Class—Algebra and Commercial Arithmetic;

tutors Sheldon, Sim, McLuckin, Lydecker, examiners.

MONDAY, FERRARY 5.

Junior Class, room 13.—Spanish, derman, Latin, Greek;

Professors Morales, Werner, Herbermann, Spencer, examiners.

Professors Morales, Werner, Herbermann, Spencer, examiners.

As will be seen, the examination extends through stradys. Most rigid rules are set down as to the examination. A certain standard of excellence must be attained by all or they cannot be advanced. On Thursday, the 8th of February, the results of the examination will be read to the students, and till then very many will be sitting on the auxious beach. The next term of the College opens on the 12th of February and continues fifteen weeks.

THE ARTIST FUND SALE.

The collection of works in the Somerville Gallery will be sold by auction on Tuesday, 30th inst., for the benefit of the Fund. The object of this sale must recommend it to the cordial support of the public, who have an opportunity of marking in a graceful manner their appreciation of art and sympathy with those who strive to advance it under many difficulties. BROOKLYN REFORM.

The Committee of Fifty Find That the Interest on Half a Million is Not Accounted for by the Tax Collector.

Messrs. Julian Allen, R. H. Chittenden, A. F.
Goodnow, Edward Rorke and A. B. Martin, the

sub-committee of the Committee of Pifty, have been going through the affairs of the office of Tax Col-Badeau. They have just submitted a report of their labors, from which it appears that the present Collector has not complied with the ons of the ordinance governing his office. The following is an abstract of the report of the

The following table exhibits a brief synopsis of the amounts of receipts and disbursements of moneys as shown by the books in the onice of the Collector, also the average monthly basince remaining in the hands of the Collector during the fixed years ending June 20, 1899, 1870

ng Total Amount Amount Due Reveise. Red-up/ion. Court and .86.141.810 \$216.448 \$5.305.449 7.542.242 200,737 7.500,784 9.494.335 \$26.344 \$1.194.847 monthly balance—1569, \$475,423; 1870, Collector informs us that the balances on the first month as shown by the books are not correct, as he is in the habit of paying over moneys prior to fining the for the same. We are, however, unable to percent this can affect the average monthly balance as sho thild it. I it appears, therefore, that the Collector.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION OF PUBLIC MONEYS in their passage from the hands of taxpayers to the public Treasure:

BETURNS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1870. 8202,043 186,864 Total..... \$131,986 \$388,908 124,631 Total.... \$513,589 134,897 \$747,444 704,218 \$637,487 326,375 Total. 1569. 3,268,829 . 3,268,829 19963,853 2,892,146 \$3,935,000 1,187,898 81,435,479 Total..... .\$5,463,841 411,657 \$4,542,907 125,813 \$923,433 \$4,668,721 1,094,487 \$1,209,279 Total\$6,212,430 \$5,763,158 8449,271 85,857,883 280,927 8631,481 Total.....\$6,940,579 une, 1870 360,204 \$6,138,211 1,128,983 \$802,268 87,267,295

Intrier to pursue this branch of our investigation. You committee, however, deem it their duty to call your attention to the provisions of law respecting the retaining of public to the provisions of law respecting the retaining of public purposes by the Collector of the County Treasurer to the Boart of Supervisor dated March 14, 1870, requiring authority under the provisor of chapter 167, Laws of 1882, to borrow in anticipation of the County Treasurer to the Boart of Supervisor dated March 14, 1870, requiring authority under the provisor of chapter 16, 1870, when the March 1, 1870, there remained a balance in the hands of the March 1, 1870, there remained a balance in the hands of the Collector of \$1,209,279; that he collected during the most of March, 1870, 1824,479 and returned \$1,094,437, leaving a balance in his hands on the lat day of April, 1870, of \$484,271. We would also call your attention to the number of employes engaged in the arrolles. The force which may be necessary for the transaction of its business during a brief period prior or subsequent to the addition of percentage for default are retained during the year, their aggregate amounting to \$40,600, exclusive of temporary cierks.

1 our committee have endeavored to perform their work as in the capacity of etitons, without power to send for persons and papers, and, therefore, can go no further; atili they have done to the best of their ability, and trust that it will mass papers, and, therefore, can go no further; atili they have to the best of their ability, and trust that it will meet

THE LATEST JERSEY MYSTERY.

The Trenton Canal Boat Affray-Riley's Death Caused by Apoplexy-Gillel charged.

The Coroner's Jury empanelled to inquire into the death of Patrick Riley, at Trenton, pursued their investigation yesterday. The only testimony of any importance was that of the physicians who made the post-mortem examination. Dr. Coleman. Jr., stated as follows:-- I made a post-mortem examination, assisted by Dr. Roed, on the body of Patrick Relliy; the first thing, on removing the scalp from the skull, just beneath the bruise, there was a small clot of blood; but there was no injury to be detected in the skull at this point. On removing the skull cap from the skull the membrane of the brain was gorged blood. On dissecting the brain there was an effusion of blood and a small clot of blood there se of the brain. There appearances in the brain that Indicated softening, at different points. There was no fracture of the skull or splitting of the inner table; on examining the chest both lungs were found congested, the right auricle and ventricle of neart. The lungs showed that there had been pleurisy of both, but not the result of this affair. The other organs of the body were in about as good a state as is usually found in men fity years of age. Being a drinking man and exposed to cold the blood flowed to the brain. There was the condition of the brain which rendered it liable to rupture, which was the case at the base as was shown by the clot of blood. There were

NO INDICATIONS OF VIOLENCE, but the state of the body was such as would be exposure and hard drinking. Deceased had proba-bly fallen and caused the bruise. Being in a state of stupor from drink he was helpless after he had of stupor from drink he was helpless after he had failed. The bleeding from the nose was probably the result of the congestion at the base of the brain. The question was whether he would have had apoplexy if he had not been exposed to cold. In a year or so he might have died from apoplexy without exposure. The softening of the coats of the arteries of the brain makes them weak, and when they get gorged with blood they burst. The flooding of the lungs with blood was sufficient to cause death; but that was the result in this case of the erusion of blood on the brain.

The jury returned a verdict that Riley came to his death from apoplexy. Gillooly was thereupon discharged.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The First Came on the Ice.

street. Hoboken, was yesterday the scene of the contesting nines consisted of players of the old Gotham Club and members of the Hobo-ken Skating Club. The ball field was marked out on the ice as the north corner of the enclosure, and, as the surface of the ice was in good skating condition and the weather moderate, considerable sport was had. Bearman's side went to the bat first, but they were handsomely disposed of for a single run, Keyser and Weisen-heim making good catches. On the other side only one run was scored, Bearman making a good catch. In the second inning the Hoboken party were whitewashed neatly, the Gothams the lead. In the third inning both sides beg an to bat better, the Gothams scoring four to the Hoboto bat better, the Gothams scoring four to the Hobo-kens two; then, by taking the lead in the last two imnings, the Hoboken side pulled up a little; but the close of the fifth inning left Shreve's side the victors by a score of 8 to 7, the game being a well played and closely contested one. Lewis and Key-ser each made good catches, as did Standish, Hol-stein, Neison and Shreve. The following is the score of the match:—

Totals...... 8 13 15 6 Totals....... 7 9 15 10

A STRANGE BURGLARY.

"How About Those Counterfeit Bills ?"-Four Ruffians Bind and Gag a Watchman Under Pretence of Arresting Him-"Move and I'll Blow Your Brains Out !"-The Safe of the Pennsylvania Coal Com. pany's Yard, in East Twentythird Street, Broken Open and Rifled.

At ten o'clock on Friday evening one of the most singular of modern burgiaries was committed in the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the foot of East Twenty-third street. The sum of money stolen was not very great, but the despatca and secrecy with which the crime was executed give it the distinction of being most remarkable. SCRNE OF THE SURGLARY.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company's office is a small quare building adjoining the yard. It is built of brick, with granue cornices and a Mansard roof, and the windows and doors are strongly parred. To effect an entrance feloniously some stratagem is

On Friday afternoon, at six o'clock, one of the clerks-"Jimmy"-was busily writing at the desk when Officer Goldrick entered and informed him that there were counterfeit bills on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie circulating in the city. This was in pursuance of an order of Captain Cameron to the officers to warn all perso doing business in his precinct of the fact. The private watchman, William Dobson, was present at he time. At half-past six he was left alone in the office the vard was closed and business suspended.

HOW IT WAS DONE. At about a quarter before ten o'clock Officer Goldrick again passed and remarked no one in the vi-cinity. He was going toward avenue A. At ten o'clock Dobson says that he entered the office from the yard by a side door and saw some one standing without the other door, who, he thought, wore a police cap. The unknown addressed him by saying miliarily "How about those counterfeit Dobson went toward the door, and the stranger, whom he took to be Officer Goldrick, repeated, "flow about those counteries tolls?" He opened the door, saying, "I never had anything to do with counterfest bills ; I never take any money. The man seized him striply with an intimation such as an officer of the law might be imagined to use that he was his prisoner and must march to the station. Booson, astounded, was mute and motionless, until he found his hands suddenly secured behind him with the handeurs, and saw another "unknown party" standing before him with a pisiot levelled menicingly at his lead. The man who had first selzed him was farze and tail, and the man with the pistot was of about middle height, with a genuine piratical appearance. After Dobson was securely handcured a large leather gag was chapped over his face and tied fast by strings reaching behind his head. An ornice had been cut out for the hostrik, so that the victims could not die from suffocation. The part which covered the motin was thickly padded, Poor Dobson was then dragged finsise the office to one corner, where his legs were tightly bound with strips of the towels which hung op in the washroom. He was thrown on the floor with his face downward.

A valiant Burdlak

stood over him with a pistot and increatened "If you stir I'll blow your brains out!" The threat seemed demonically sarcastic, considering the impossibility of motion on the part of Dobson. One rudhan meanwhile was stationed at the street door; the other two had selzed Dobson's lantern, and steady blows upon the safe in the inner office told that they were busily engaged at their unlayful work. A misstroke crashed through a pane of glas in the window, as was discovered in the morning. According to Dobson's narrative, in just fifteen minutes the door of the safe yielded and the money drawers within were smashed. As quickly as they had accomprished their work the burglars departed, leaving all their tools behind. The one who guarded how watchman was the last to go, and just as he did so he loos ned the telpless Dobson's visor of leather so as to give him more of the impessis bonind him, turned the key in the lock and put it in his pocket, and went of with prudent speed. That was

The Last Taat Dobson saw of The man seized him simply with an intimation such as an officer of the law might be imagined to use

the desk in the inner office. Dobson struggled to his fect.

DOBSON'S ESCAPE.

Then he succeeded in extricating his legs and waiked to the door which opened into the yard, by turning his back toward it he got hood of the knob and let himself out; then he bethought him that the gate which opened to the street was locked. He went back into the office and got the broom, which mag in the corner, he then returned to the gate, and turning his back toward is lifted the hook with the broom, shoved the gate open and waiked out.

DOBSON'S RESCUE.

A man who lives next door had been aroused by the strange sounds; but languing it was Dobson nxing the fire in the coal office and urned over or another forty whaks, Dobson, however, startled him to consciousness again by ringing the door neil vigorously with his manacted hands. The neighbor appeared, and was astonished. He took the visor from Dobson's face, but could not release his hands. This was done subsequently only by saving through the steel.

Roundsman Schiltz appeared at this moment. He too, was astonished, and took Dooson to the stellow in the coal of the steel.

The ROGGES ROYALLY FREE.

The search since then has taked to discover the burglars, and little hope is entertained that it will prove any more successful. Yesterday Captain Cameron and his assistants prosecuted their inquiries with great vigor, but concluded at night that the task was a hopeless one. A very procable theory has been formed that ted their inquiries with great vigor, but concluded at night that the task was a hopeless one. A very proposite theory has been formed that the four men came and went away in a boar. The plot was at least laid very skilfnily. A rumor was gleaned that three rufflanily fellows mad been seen on Friday evening in McCafer's lugor shop, near the coal office. It is thought possible by the detectives that Dobson may have been in league with his assailants, although his character has heretolore been of a very docide kind. It seems strange that he should have submitted without a struggle to their attack, as in performing the duttes of a private watchman he doubtess was well armed. His confused description of the burglars when without the door (before the visor was tied over his face he could easily have seen them) gives rise to some suspicion.

The safe in the office is a carious evidence of the uselessness of laying up riches where thieves break in and steal. It was made by "iterring," and, whether very strong or not, was certainly forced open in a very neat manner. The heavy iron baton on the outside of the door was first forced of, a large crowon being used as the lever, and the rivers being cut with a chusel. The lock was then dug out. The tools used were broken in several places.

The superintendent of the coal yard, Mr. Kearney, accepts the watchman's story, and congratulates nimself that there was no more than \$65 in the safe at the time. No valuable papers were stolen.

A NOVEL PIGEON CASE.

Judge Dowling's Great Solicitude for the Birds.
In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before

Judge Dowling, a pigeon case came up, which created no little merriment. William Holt, a lad about sixteen years old, appeared against James Young, the pigeon and dog fancier, of 63 Centre street, whom he charged with having in his possession six pigeons—a pair of red tumbiers, a pair of mottled tumbiers and a pair of bine and white poughters, all of which ne, Hoit, had raised and, according to his story, still owns. Young Holt

and, according to his story, still owns. Young Holtswore the pigeons were ms; he cound not be mistaken. They had been stolen about the 25th of December.

JUDGE—How do you know these are your birds? HOLT—By their color.

JUDGE—Do you know the six of them?

HOLT—Yes, sir, I do; three of them were females, or hen birds, and two of them were males. As to the sixth one I am not sure, although I should say, from the way he strutted about and THE AIRS HR PUT ON, that he, too, was a male biped.

Mr. Young now had his say. He swore positively, and brought several winesses to corroborate what he said, that he had had the pigeons in his possession since some time early last summer. He also proved beyond a doubt that the very birds Holtsaid were males were females, and o'ce re'3d.

At this point the attenuated form of Mr. Bergh was seen coming in at the main entrance.

JUDGE—Mr. Young, do you sell pigeons to be snot at the contraction of Mr. Bergh was seen coming in at the main entrance.

YOUNG—Oh, no, sir.
JUDGE (sarcastically)—Nor pack them in great numbers in boxes, so as to rufle their feathers and oblige them to step on each other's toes at times?
YOUNG—No, sir; nothing of the kind.
JUDGE—Well, Mr. Young, I shall dismiss this case, and you can take your pigeons nome with you; but do, Mr. Young, be very carcul what hem, and see that no cruelty—such, for instance, as cutting the feathers off their wings—is practised on them.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.

Yesterday morning Ann McGeery, a patient un treatment in the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, jumped from an upper window of the insti-tution and was killed. By order of Coroner Schirmer the remains were removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held.